

c. *E. fulvifrons rubicundus* (Cab).

32914	♂ad.	"Mexique" -----	2.35	1.90	.37	.20	.52
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It may be seen from the above measurements that there is much variation in dimensions in *E. fulvifrons pallescens*, from which we may reasonably infer that the same would be the case in the other races were an equal number of specimens measured. The coloration, however, is very uniform, none of the specimens of *pallescens* (and there are several young birds which are not measured) showing any approach to either *fulvifrons* or *rubicundus*.\*

True *E. fulvifrons* is of a peculiar shade of dull ochraceous-buff beneath, the throat and belly slightly paler, but not at all inclining to white; the upper parts are light dull brown, very slightly darker and duller on the pileum and lighter on the rump. *E. pallescens* is light yellowish ochraceous on the breast and sides, with the throat and belly inclining to yellowish white, and the upper parts are decidedly grayer than in *fulvifrons*. *E. rubicundus* is bright ochraceous beneath, the belly light creamy yellow, the throat buffy whitish, and the upper parts decidedly fulvous-brown.

NOTE REGARDING THE EARLIEST NAME FOR CARPODACUS HÆMORRHOUS (WAGLER).

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

(Read March 8, 1884.)

A reference to plate 386 of Buffon's "Planches Enluminures" shows that figure 1 depicted thereon is intended to represent an adult male of the Mexican House Finch in abnormal plumage, or having the usual red color replaced by yellow—a variation not

\* An additional series from New Mexico and Arizona, which, through the courtesy of Mr. H. W. Henshaw, I have recently been permitted to examine, fully confirms the validity of *pallescens*, none of the twelve specimens showing a nearer approach to *fulvifrons* than is exhibited by the specimens previously inspected.

uncommon among caged birds of this and allied species, and sometimes seen in wild specimens. This figure is the basis of *Fringilla mexicana* MÜLLER (Syst. Nat. Suppl., 1776, p. 165), and also of *Emberiza mexicana* BODD. (Tabl. P. E., 1783, p. 23). This bird must, therefore, be called *Carpodacus mexicanus* (Müll.), or, should intergradation with *C. frontalis* be proven, *C. frontalis mexicanus* (Müll.).

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ON SOME HYDROCORALLINÆ FROM ALASKA AND CALIFORNIA.

BY W. H. DALL.

(Read March 22, 1884.)

The descriptions herewith, with one exception, are of species from an area from which none have hitherto been described.\* They are closely allied to species found in the Oregonian and Californian province described by Prof. Verrill, but have been, by his kind assistance, compared with his types, and appear to him and to myself to be distinct species, differing not only in habit and form, as well as relative size of the calyces, but especially in the sculpture and texture of the surface of the corallum. It is quite probable that the other species may hereafter be found in southeastern Alaska, in which case the fauna would comprise—

*Allopora venusta* Verrill; *Allopora Verrillii* Dall; *Allopora californica* Verrill; *Allopora Moseleyi* Dall; *Allopora papillosa* Dall.

To complete the list of Alaskan coralloid animals, *Calligorgia compressa* of Verrill may be added, as found in the Aleutian Islands, the only representative of the sea-fans yet known from the region, which is, however, extremely rich in Sertularian hydroids.

**Allopora Verrillii**, n. s.

Cœnosteum thin, reptate, whitish to pale rose pink, solid, encrusting; with a smoothish irregularly lumpy surface pretty regu-

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\*A *Stylaster rosso-americanus* Brandt has been mentioned (Z. Wiss. Zool., xxii, 292), but has never been described or figured. It may be an additional species.